

Wingard, Hendriksen's panel appearance turns into a rhetorical brawl

By Michele Matassa
Of the Emerald

Onlookers got more than the planned panel discussion they had bargained for at a candidates forum co-sponsored by Land, Air and Water and the Sierra Club's Many Rivers division Tuesday night.

What started out to be a controlled panel discussion of four topics between state Sen. George Wingard, district 20, and his Democratic challenger Margie Hendriksen turned into a head-to-head argument, with voices and tempers rising at a rapid rate.

Instead of responding to the questions presented by the forum sponsors, Hendriksen, the first speaker, began attacking Wingard's attendance for votes as well as his voting record.

Speaking before a conservation-minded audience, Hendriksen cited cases in which Wingard's voting record favored nuclear power and opposed environmental concerns.

Wingard's anger was evident when he too, veered from the chosen topics.

"I didn't know this was going to be a debate. I thought the candidates would talk about the issues written here and I thought the moderator would stick to that format."

He said he didn't like negative

campaigns because the "real issues" were not considered.

"I'm angry. I'm angry because I got set up here," said Wingard. "This was supposed to be a clean question-answer session. But if you want a debate, you'll get it. You'll get it because I don't like to be set up."

Later, Wingard said he "felt bad about getting angry." He said Hendriksen's unexpected attack upset him and threw him "off track," making his prepared answers less effective.

Hendriksen left the session early and was unavailable for comment.

In spite of the dispute, both Wingard and Hendriksen did address the prepared questions.

Wingard said he favors reconstitution of the State Forestry Board to correct over-representation of the timber industry. He said he lost support of timber industry people because of his pro-environment position.

Hendriksen said she also opposes having people in office who are representing a "private domain."

The next issue was Ballot Measure 6, which Hendriksen said would be a "disaster" if it was approved.

The measure would abolish all statewide land use planning



Photo by Dave Kao

George Wingard and Margie Hendriksen, candidates for the Senate seat in Dist. 20, turned a panel discussion into a full-fledged debate Tuesday night.

laws and the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

She said the passage of measure 6 would "hold (land) development up for years" because no organized planning system would be at work.

Wingard also spoke against the proposal but said he felt Lane County could, with a "coordinated effort," effect a successful planning system if measure 6 passes.

Both Hendriksen and Wingard spoke out against Wah Chang's disposal of radioactive nuclear waste on a flood plain of the Willamette Valley.

Mary Burrows, Republican incumbent in the district 41 state representative race, also spoke on those issues although her challenger, Mike Grove, wasn't able to attend.

Her stands were similar to the other candidates.

She supported the environmentalists' stance on the State Forestry Board issue, saying, like Wingard, she has lost support from the timber industry because she "went out on a limb."

She argued against Ballot Measure 6 but admitted that the process does need some refin-

ing. Burrows said she adamantly opposes the Wah Chang disposal situation.

"I don't care what the procedure is. I don't think any type of disposal should be allowed near the Willamette River," Burrows said.

Rep. Jim Weaver, District 4, was supposed to attend the forum but traveled to Roseburg for a last-minute "surprise" meeting with Republican challenger Ross Anthony, according to Weaver aide Greg Skillman, who was at the forum as his "stand-in."

Arbitrator to decide GTFF dues increase

By Sandy Johnstone
Of the Emerald

The Graduate Teaching Fellows Federation and the University put their cases before an arbitrator yesterday to determine whether the University should implement a sliding scale union dues increase the GTFF approved in February.

Carlton Snow, law professor from Willamette University, has 30 days to decide the case presented by negotiators Karen Gorder for the GTFF and William F. Hoelscher for the University. Under the rules of arbitration, Snow's decision is

legally binding.

The University objects to the cost of reprogramming the computer system to accommodate the change. The sliding scale increases the dues from \$4.80 per month to a minimum of \$5.25 per month and increasing depending on the number of hours taught by the GTF to a maximum of \$6.25 per month. While the original plan called for revisions in full time equivalency numbers every term, the GTFF has considered taking an average FTE for the year to cut down on computer reprogramming.

Hoelscher, special assistant to the attorney general for labor relations,

notes the University is willing to adopt the system if the GTFF pays the cost of reprogramming, estimated at between \$675 and \$1,500. The GTFF, according to Gorder, field representative for the Oregon Federation of Teachers, believes it is the University's responsibility to pay for implementing the change.

Hoelscher points out that Article 5 of the collective bargaining contract requires the union to pay for use of facilities. He says this includes the use of the computer to change the payroll system. Gorder points out computer programming has never been mentioned during collective bargaining agreement

discussions as being considered part of the facilities specified in the contract.

Hoelscher argues since the collective bargaining agreement running from Oct. 30, 1981 to June 30, 1983 makes no mention of the possibility of a change in the dues structure, the University is not bound by the contract to implement the change. Hoelscher cites a portion of the contract which specifically states that the contract cannot be extended beyond what is explicitly noted within it.

One main contention presented by Hoelscher concerns the time limit outlined in the contract for filing a grievance. According to the contract, the grievance must be filed within 60 working days of the date when the GTFF first realized the union could not solve the problem through negotiation. The University, according to Hoelscher, sets that date as April 7, more than 60 days before the grievance was filed on Aug. 9.

However, GTFF Pres. Barbara Cochran said she believed the dispute could be settled without arbitration after a conversation in early June with Shirley Menaker, graduate school associate dean. Cochran said Menaker told her to delay filing a grievance until she could investigate other options.

At the hearing, GTFF secretary/treasurer Hank Lawrence testified that Ed Kelley, former associate vice-chancellor, had given him the impression the University would pay for the change if the GTFF based the sliding scale on the average teaching time per year instead of changing it each term. University spokesman Hoelscher said Kelley, in a confidential memo, mentioned that the University would not consider paying.

Snow has not ruled on whether the dispute can be settled by an arbitrator.

"I think we have an overwhelming amount of evidence from the contract, voluntary deduction policy of the University and the state statutes," said Cochran after the hearing.

Recession shadows governor's race

SALEM (AP) — Even if they can't agree on the solutions, Republican Gov. Vic Atiyeh and Democratic challenger Ted Kulongoski agree on the major issues.

Both say they are offering Oregonians a clear choice on economic and leadership issues.

The third entry in the race, Libertarian Party candidate Paul Cleveland, offers an alternative view of both the questions and the answers. He believes the central issue is government's use of compulsion to achieve social and political goals. He says he opposes government coercion in all of its forms.

Atiyeh says he has made state government lean. He says he's been active behind the scenes in bringing new jobs to Oregon. He says he has made hard, politically unpopular budget decisions for Oregon's economic good.

He accuses Kulongoski, a state senator from Junction City, of failing to assert leadership in the Legislature, even though the Democrats control both houses. He says Kulongoski's 1981 sponsorship of plant-closure legislation scared business. A Kulongoski victory in the Nov. 2 general election will keep new companies away from Oregon in droves,

Atiyeh claims.

Kulongoski says Atiyeh failed to do anything about the recession until it was too late. He says the governor's leadership pattern is to wait too long and then to do too little.

Rather than being a leader, Atiyeh has been a caretaker, and not a very good one, in Kulongoski's estimation. He asks voters the same question Ronald Reagan asked in 1980: are you better off now than you were four years ago? He says the 6,000 jobs Atiyeh claims to have brought to the state can't replace the 130,000 jobs that have been lost.

Atiyeh believes Oregonians know what's best for them, and he thinks they'll make the right economic choices unaided by government. Kulongoski says government must take a stronger role in putting people back to work.

Kulongoski favors speeding up public works projects and giving tax incentives to Oregon industries. He wants to increase Oregon's exports and help the timber industry retool and diversify, possibly with loans from the Public Employee Retirement System, a proposal Atiyeh has labeled as dangerous.

The Democratic candidate promises to

reorganize the state Department of Economic Development and place emphasis on help for small and medium-sized businesses.

He favors state aid for towns affected by plant closures, but he says he now opposes laws requiring troubled companies to give advance warning before closing their doors.

Cleveland says the best way to increase jobs in the private sector is to eliminate those in government. He says that major reductions in state employment could create as many as 120,000 jobs in the private sector.

The Libertarian candidate opposes compulsory school attendance and favors tax credits for those who educate children in private schools. Cleveland says "state-imposed monopolies, regulations and unethical prohibitions cause higher prices, fewer jobs, organized crime and widespread disrespect for law."

He supports Ballot Measure 3, the 1 1/2 percent property tax limitation amendment, as well as elimination of statewide land-use planning. Both Atiyeh and Kulongoski oppose both ballot measures.